NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAY, VOYEMBER 26 1869.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TREMS, each in advance. Money sent by most will be at the manufe.

THE WEEKLY HEEALD two reals per cong. St. per tension.

THE WEEKLY HEEALD one of Status bey at all each per
copy, or St. per annum; the European Edition over Weitherday, at
did each per copy. St per annum to any per an fresh freight.

or St to any pers of the Constant both to include postage, the
Cultius on both on on the 3st and State of each montain at six each. Call of the service o copy or St per unnum.

"OLINTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contribute important news solicited from any quarter of the world; by used will be Marally poid for. Apr Our Fourier Correspondences and Pasternal Requisition to Seal all Latterns and Pasternal Correspondences.

NO NOTICE taken of an enymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVENTISEMENTS reacted every day; advertisements insected in the WERELY HELATD FAMILY HELALD, and in the
California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING caecuted with neutness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMBNTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fourteenth street -ITALIAN OFB-

NIBLOR GARDEN, Broadway -- IRBH AMBURANCE AND VANKER MODESTY-METHISTOPHILES-ALL HALLOW KVS. BOWERY THRATER, Bowery .- THREE BRAS IN THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN-LEGIA- - DOPTED CHILD.

WINTER GARGEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. WALLACK'S TREATRE, Broadway.-John Bulk-Mous-

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, 634 Broadway.-Wire's NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWERY.-MACRETS-FAST

THEATRE FRANCAIS, See Broadway. - La Coatte Mata-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After-

WOOD S MINSTREIS, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOFIAN SONGS,

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.-

NIBLO'S SALUON. Broadway.-Geo. CHRISTY'S MIN TREES IN SONGS, I ANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.-Afternoon and NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broatway .- Matinee at Two

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE - Afternoon and Evening-

HOPE CHAPEL TO Broadway -- WARREN Tratta

New York, Saturday, November 26, 1859.

The Cunard steamships Vigo and Africa, from Liverpool on the 9th and 12 h instant, reached this port during yesterday. The main features of the news, with the market and financial reports, were fully anticipated by the arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns, N. F., and her telegraphic summary published in the HERALD yesterday morning.

Our files, however, contain some interesting extracts respecting the position of affairs in Italy and the chances of their settlement by a general Congress. It was said by some that Napoleon would visit the Pope, and that his Horiness would grant the long desired popular reforms; while others asserted that, encouraged by the tone of the pastorals of the bishops, he would resist the political pressure of the Emperor fully.

Our London correspondent states that the English Foreign Office was determined to uphold, as long as possible, their claim to the island of San

More full advices concerning the progress of the hostilities between Spain and Morocco are given to-day. A general exodus of foreigners had taken place from the Algerian cities. The Moors exulted in the prospect of a war with the Spaniards, and congratulated each other on the rewards to be obtained in Paradise by those who shall have the good fortune to kill one or more of the Infidels. The Sultan, however, seems desirous of peace, and has given his brother, Mulai Abbas, who is encamped near langier, full power to grant the demands of Spain in the ultimatum of the 5th of October. The Jews and Christians in the Moorish dominion were being fully protected, and severe punishment was threatened for any offence against their lives

The speech of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis at Guildhall explains the position of the British Cabinet towards China and the European Congress on the Italian

The wreck of the steamship Indian was attended with more disastrous consequences than were at first-imagined. Our despatch from Sackville, N. B., dated yes'erday, informs us that she struck on a sunken ledge, and parted amidships in half an hour afterwards, and that one boat was capsized and several persons" drowned, another boat was stove alongside the parting hull, whilst two boats, contain ing a portion of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea, and had not been heard of at latest date. Twenty-four persons were saved by the schooner Alexander and landed at Halifax on the 24th inst Tae breakers raged with force on all sides of the steamer. The schooner Lutea was also wrecked on the breakers, while running close to the wreck of the Indian. The Indian brought thirty-eigh passengers, a crew of one hundred men, 800 tons of cargo, and some specie, from Liverpool.

Vera Cruz advices to the 22d inst. state that Mr. McLane arrived there on the previous day, but, on account of sickness in his family, remained on board the Brocklyn. The rumor that Marquez had pro nounced for Santa Anna was unfounded, but the report of his seizing the conducta is confirmed. Mar quez excuses the seizure on the ground that he wanted the money to save the country from the Yankees, and will repay it. Doblado had been defeated with heavy loss. A report was current that Vera Cruz was to be blockaded by a French fleet, and that Miramon would attack it by land.

The Legislature of Texas has authorized the Governor to call out all the troops necessary for the defence of the frontier. Brownsville was closely besieged by Cortinas on the 19th. Cortinas had set Campbell, the Deputy Sheriff, at liberty.

Our advices from Mauritius extend to the 10th of October. Since the intelligence of the re-establishment of peace in Italy, commercial transactions had been stimulated, and greater activity prevailed in most departments. The price of sugar had been comparatively steady. No. 12 had not been sold for less than \$5 60. The short stock of rice was being increased by arrivals from India, and the late high prices would, it was thought, be gradually re-

Advices from St. Thomas, W. I., of the 31st of October report:-Our market is fairly supplied with breadstuffs. The transactions have been very limited. Flour-There have been no transactions of any importance. Beef and Pork-The market is overstocked with sour. Lumber-White and pitch pine are becoming scarce. Freights have been very duil. The health of the laland continues perfectly

With the exception of alarms and rumors, affairs were tranquil at Charlestown yesterday. General Taliefero has taken command of the troops, four companies of which are quartered in the Court se. Brown, it is said, has greatly changed, and is becoming repentant. Governor Wise has ordered five hundred additional troops to be present at his execution on Friday next.

The appeal brought by the Corporation Counsel against the extraordinary award of \$34,000 in favor of ex-Corporation Attorney Theodore E. Tomlinson, for fees alleged to be due him from the city, in addition to his salary, will come up in one of the courts of this city for argument on Monday next. The case involves the important question as to whether a public officer whose salary is fixed

by law, and stipulated in express terms to be his full compensation for official services, may bring in a bill against the City Tensucy, after the lapse o several years. This claim has a peculiar aspect and the public will observe the proceedings on the

appeal with much curtosity and interest. The dimonicy assembled in great strength last evening at Tansmary Hall to ratify the nominations for Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Governor of the Amishon-e and other city officers. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, whose speeches, together with the proceedings, will be ound elsewhere.

The American Mayoratty Convention met last night at 187 Bewery. Beyond a noisy debate on the subject of the admission of delegates to fill vacancies, the Convention did nothing up to twelve o'clock, the hour at which our reporter left. As notorious friends of the three parties already in the field are amongst the delegates, it would be dle to speculate as to the result of the Convention.

A number of gentlemen, calling themselves the Independent l'axpayers Association of the Seventh Conneilmanic district, met last evening to consider the propriety o nominating men of character and respectability as Connoilmen. Nothing was done nowever, except requesting the delegates from each ward to furnish the names of suitable persons for nomination.
The War Department has received advices from

Gen. Scott, at Port Townsend. The General in-forms the department that he had proposed a temporary suspension of the San Juan difficulty to Gov. Dougla-s. He had received no reply, but had no doubt of the acceptance of the proposition Tranquility prevailed throughout the islands. A project to establish a line of steamships be-

tween New York and the Brazils, vis St. Thomas, and arry the mails for the postages, has been submitted to the department by Mr. James D. Steven son, but no contract has yet been entered into. The trial of Charles Moore, charged with killing

Daniel Stackpole, in November of last year, at the River House, in Ha lem, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions, and will be finished this morning. Abraham D. Thompson, who was jointly indicted with Moore, was convicted in February . f manslaughter in the third degree.

Owing to the character of the Circassian's news the cot-ton market exhibited less spirit yesterday, while the sales embraced about 1,000 bales, closing tamely on the bas of 114c, for middling uplands. The foreign news im parted quite an active movement to flour, and sale were active, closing at an advance of about 10c. a 15c higher. Wheat was also excited and advanced from 3c : ing some parcels on speculation. Corn opened dull but closed with some firmness for good old lots, while new was without change of moment in prices. Pork was in good demand, with sales of mess at \$16 a \$16 30 and rime at \$11 20 a \$11 37 1/2. Sugars were firm and active with sale- of 1,900 hhds. Cuba muscovade, and 5,000 bag Pernambucos, at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady but firm. Freights were firm for English ports, with a fair amount of engagements.

Revolutionary Designs of the Abolitionists-New York Names Endorsing

We publish to-day one of the most extraordinary revelations of a revolutionary design on the part of the leading abolitionists and republicans that has ever been brought to light in this country since the treason of Benedict Arnold was detected at Tarrytown.

It has been widely asserted by many of the black republican journals that the treasonable proceedings of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, were instigated by his own mad brain; but it now turns out that ever since the 9th day of March last, a book, called "Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South," has been secretty circulated in large numbers in the Northern States, endorsed by a private circular, to which are appended the names of the Governor of the State of New York, of an ex-Judge of our Supreme Court, of the Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, of a large number of our most wealthy and respectable clitzens, and ofsixty-eight members of Corgress. We give in another column the circular in full, a series of extracts from the revolutionary pages of the book itself, and the list of suscribers who have paid large sums for its circulation.

The book itself claims to have been got up by a Southern man; but it smells so strongly of the shop that every one who exit is ted to that the workers of the Tribune have had their hands deeply in its preparation. In its pages the mask of moderation is completely thrown aside, the republican party is declared to be completely abolitionised, and its intention to hurry on a remorseless and bloody revolution is openly proclaimed:-"Slavery must be . No man can be a true patriot without becoming an abolitionist. . . Every victim of the vile institution, whether white or black, must be reinvested with the sacred rights. . . We believe the Northern people have been too scrupulous. . . They have approached but half way to the line of their duty. The nonslaveholders of the South are thus exhorted:-"Do not reserve the strength of your arms until you shall have been rendered poweress to strike;" and the slaveholders are told, 'it is for you to decide whether we are to have justice peaceably or by violence, for, whatever consequences may follow, we are determined to have it one way or another."

This is the unblushing language of revolution, calling upon the people of the Northern States to unite for the purpose of making a raid upon the South even worse than that of John Brown. In almost any other country its utterance would constitute treason; but, happily for the endorsers of it, treason here is limited to levving war upon the State. These sentiments, however, stimulate to treason, and actors will soon be found, when men of wealth and social position-men most prominent in the ommunity-are found to proclaim and justify the proceeding. Such a revolution as this book proclaims is a revolution against the right of self-government, which every State in the Union now possesses, and by its natural reaction on the North would inflict a deadly wound at our own liberties, by destroying the very principle on which they are based. On the day in which the first blow should be struck, confidence would cease to exist in the North as well as the South-industry and commerce would stop, and the value of both labor and property decline immensely. Yet we are told that prudent men counsel it, plous men

sanction it, and patriotic men sustain it. We are loath to believe it; and we call upon the prominent men whose names are affixed to the endersement of these revolutionary and treasonable doctrines to come out and say if they carry them in their hearts and proclaim them to their followers. We call upon you, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New York; and on you, ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, of the Supreme Court; and on you, J. S. T. Stranahan, Police Commissioner of this metropolitan city; and on you, James Kelly, Chairman of the New York Republican State

Chairman of the Opdyke city Mayoralty Convention; and on you, David Dudley Field, member of the New York bar; and on all the wealthy and prominent citizens whose names are given as the promoters of a revolution which is to bathe our whole country in blood and destroy its dearest rights, to tell the world f this thing has been done with your know ledge and consent, and if you have calmly weighed the consequences of such a conflict as you are proclaimed as sanctioning.

That the wild fanaties whose names are linked with yours in this infamous work, the raving abolition sts, the insane philosophers of Fourierite phalan-teries, the penuiless advecturers who have nothing to lose and all to gain in a social upheaving, and the ambitious demagogues who would rule or ruin, should utter such sentiments and inculcate such a strife, is not surprising. But that you, men of substance, honored citizens, and many of you rulers in the land, who have solemnly sworn to uphold the constitution of the State and of the United States, should be thus traitors to your duty as citizens, false to your oaths as rulers, and regardless of the rights of your brethren as men, must shock those who have hitherto confided in you, alarm those who have obeyed you, and strengthen those who have opposed you. Hinton Rowan Helper proclaims you as revolutionists and traitors, and your fellow citizens wait to hear your own pha of guilty or not guilty.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ASSUMING NATIONAL Proportions.—We had supposed that the election of Mayor and Corporation Counsel was to be a purely municipal affair, and that, tied up es the hands of the Mayor of New York are, it made little difference who might be elected, whilst the control of the public purse was under the fingers of the Common Council. The election, however, it seems, is about to partake of the spirit of the times and the events of Harper's Ferry; abolitionism on one side and nutionality on the other are to enter into the contest, and become the real issue in the struggle.

Vesterday the organ of one of the candidates charged another of the candidates Fernando Wood-with making a treacherous compact with the friends of W. H. Seward, to the effect that on the condition of the republicans voting for Wood in the coming municipal election, Wood's party will vote for Seward's party at the next State and Presidential elections; and as New York city is the stronghold of the demoeracy in the State, the State would thus be delivered over to the complete control of the republicans for the great national contest of 1860. As it is now, the republicans consider it insecure: but by the accession of Wood's party in the city of New York, the State, they think, would be rendered safe for Sewardism, the higher law and revolution.

This looks very like the pickpocket shouting stop thief!" and pointing in another direction, in order to direct attention from himself. Now, it is well known that Mr. Havemever is the candidate of Confidence Cassidy, Cagger and Co., and that these men and Thurlow Weed thoroughly understand each other, the difference between them on principles of national policy scarcely amounting to the splitting of a hair. They have been here making arrangements about the municipal election, and Tammany Hall is known to be under their control. They are the leaders of the baruburner faction, which betrayed the democracy in 1848; they are free soil democrats, the republicans being only free soil whigs. The affinity is therefore complete. Havemeyer belonged to the barnburners in 1848; he voted for the republican Prestdential candidate in 1856, and subscribed money for his election. He voted for Morgan. the black republican candidate for Governor, last November. He voted for Manierre, the republican candidate for Senator in the Sixth district; and it is added that he calculated upon the endorsement of the republicans. on the ground of "being a good enough republican for them:" otherwise he would not have accepted the Tammany nomination. His address fully confirms this idea, and it is plain that he does not regard himself as a democratic candidate. Mr. Tilden, the Tammany candidate for Corporation Counsel, has always belonged to the same free soil faction. Now. Fernando Wood, though charged with a great many things, has never been charged with even a tendency towards free soilism; his antecedents have been all the other way; and the same is true of Mr. Greene C. Bronson, the candidate for Corporation Counsel who is nominated on the same ticket with Wood, and who has always been distinguished for his national

principles. Where the two parties accuse each other of betraying the State into the hands of Seward, the only way of determining the truth is by a reference to the antecedents of both. The time was when Tammany Hall, whatever might be its other vices, was noted for its nationality. In recent times it has fallen into the bands of the barnburners, and is in fact abolitionized. In putting forward men like Havemeyer and Tilden to represent it, the faction has taken the first step towards open abolition and Sewardism. It has been initiated into the abolition church and received the waters of its baptism. It only wants the rite of confirmation in the struggle of 1860 to make it as out-and out abolition as Phillips, and Cheever, and John Brown. Wood's organ claims for him the

championship of nationality, and says:championship of nationality, and says:—
Such are the influences and agencies that are brought to bear to carry the Mayoralty election in favor of a republican candidate, wearing a mask provided for him at Tammany Hall, which has become the secret prestitute of aboition, and will soon be found publicly arm in arm with the revolutionary element, which is seeking the destruction of the country. There is a desper game in this election than appears on the surface. New York city is the stronghold of astonality in the State. Let the republicans and republican sympathizers carry this fortress, and the State is lest to the national party in 1860. Let the national candidate for the May orality be elected, and the State is safe against Seward and his revolutionary designs.

The contest is thus no larger a mean market.

The contest is thus no longer a mere municipal one; it has assumed national proportions, and as a national issue it will go to the people.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.—Hardly second in importance to the Boards of the Aldermen and Councilmen is the School Board to be elected at the charter election in December. The School Commissioners have the charge of the education of our youth of both sexes, and they should certainly be men of intelligence, good character and moral standing; but we are sorry to say that instead of men of that class being elected, we shall have an ignorant and incompetent body of men in the School Board, who seek that position for the political influence they may attain by it, or, perhaps, for baser purposes. Is it not possible to get a few respectable citizens to serve as School Commissioners? Will the citizens of each ward, setting Cem al Committe; and on you, Edgar Ketcham aside political nominees, see whether they can-

not find well educated, reputable and trustworthy men to take the office? If they move at all in the matter, they must do so quickly.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS-A LITTLE PATTI LEAVENS THE WHOLE OPERATIC LUMP .- The managers of the Academy of Music have not been beretofore such expert marksmen as the Tyrolese patriot, who, according to accounts which are more or less reliable, saved his country by shooting an apple from his son's head at the first trial. The impresarii of Irving place have been more like some of our target companies, who never hit the white even by accident The prime donne they have imported from Europe this year-and, with the solitary exception of Piccolomini, for the last three or four years-bave either failed altogether on their first appearance, or have taken their places in the ranks of the "fair to middling fair" artists, singers whom we could hear with out any danger of being shocked, or electrified, or thrilled, or excited in any awful degree. They never hit the white in the public target Some could not sing at all, some sang too much, some were too ugly, many too old, all had some disability at which the dainty public could turn up Its delicate nose. it did turn up its nose, and, by conequence, the Opera was going to the dogs. Everything was tried. The company was strengthened. New operas were produced. The managers put forth the most plaintive appeals; but the public bardened its heart, and travelled in the error of its ways to the Drayons, the ordinary theatres and the negro minstrels.

There was an awful state of things. Art was below par. The Opera was languishing. The liberally disposed stockholders were looking in vain after the immense sums of money which they had advanced. Nulla bona was endorsed on the opera programmes; ne exect was written over the scores of the new operas. Ullman lost that genial and suppy smile, that calm sunshine of the soul for which he is so eminently distinguished, and the amiable Strakosch was enveloped in a pale green melancholy, ornamented round the edges with sky blue. The artists trembled for their salaries, and the Sunday papers became ravenous for their little accounts. In point of fact, Irving place was in a bad way, and there seemed to be no means of getting out of it, except by falling back upon the provinces, and making Boston and Philadelphia pay the expenses of the metro politan campaign. That was a dangerous, and therefore a last resort. The operatic audiences in all the principal cities, no matter what the provincial press may say to the contrary, are ilways en rapport with each other; and what will not answer for Madison avenue will not do for Beacon or Broad street.

The Opera managers were in as perplexing a predicament as that of two colored brethren who found themselves drifting out to sea in an open boat, in a high wind and a heavy sea, which threatened to swamp the chattels. "Sam," said one to the other, "can you "I don't know," was the reply, pray?" "but I'll try." "Well, you'd better, rejoined the other, "for something's got to be done mighty quick." So with the Opera: something had to be done, and, as a last resort, Strakosch produced his sister-inlaw, known as "Little Patti," to distinguish her from the other Pattis, whose name is legion. Strakosch had been considerably snubbed for bis memorable Italian campaign, and now there were serious doubts as to whether anything good could come out of Nazareth or Ninth wenue. So there was very little said about Patti. She was sent affoat on an off-night, and, with a small biscuit or two tossed into her boat by kindly amateurs who remembered her child triumphs, launched boldly out into a sea which contains many worse rocks than Scylla or Charybdis. How she succeeded, how she hit the white and rang the bell many times in succession, how she astonished everybody, how she stirred up the most blase men about town, is already the talk of the city Her triumph has but one parallel-that of Malibran, who came here at the age of eighteen, all unknown, and sang herself at once into the Temple of Famein fact, occupied that mythical edifice altogether for a while. Miss Patti, considering all the circumstances, has made a more profound impression than Jenny Lind or Piccolomini at their first appearances here, and the most brilliant career is open to the new American prima donna. Strakosch, as he had all the obloguy of the failures of the season, deserves great credit for this full and genuine success of his proteat. Of course there is a great deal of surprise at the discovery of this little girl. who can sing so much better than the best artists that we have been able to get from Europe; and there are people who say that it is a managerial dodge of Christopher Columbus Strakosch and Napoleon Bonaparte Ullman to bring out some cheap and poor singers from Europe, in order to give little Patti a better chance, and show our people-what they ought to know by this time-that we have no real occasion to go abroad for our singing birds. But whatever may have been the motivewhether the managers intended to do a clever thing, or whether they seized upon it in desperation-the result is the same. It is a very gratifying, a very novel and a very curious result. Everybody has been trying to save the opera, managers, stockholders journalists, and all, without any very tremendous amount of suc cess, when out steps this little girl, and with the magic of her voice dispels the clouds which obscured the operatic horizon; and the Opera is saved.

Next week there will be a furore. Patti will make it. And the the faces of the managers and the stockholders are considerably shorter than they were. The public is in a good humor, too, and means to make a pet of little Patti. And all this has been done by a girl just out of primers and pantalettes! It is a great thing, and little Patti is quite equal to the Petite Corporal who superseded and snubbed all the old constaches of the French army. A viva for Young America, especially the crinoline section of it. A little Patti leavens the whole

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.-From all appearances we shall have the most corrupt and villainous Common Council next year that we ever bad. The worst men in the community; men without intelligence or good standing; the most worthless, ignorant and rapacious set of fellows in the whole city, will be nominated in all the districts; so that we may as well make up our minds to see the taxes increased from ten millions to fourteen or fifteen, by all kinds of jobs and extravagance. There is no

THE STEAMER INDIAN - COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF IRON AND TIMEER BUD. T VESSELS .- From the accounts received yesterder by telegraph, there s reason to fear that the sacrifice of life resulting from the loss of the steamer Indian will be much greater than was at first anticipated. When the vessel struck there were one hundred and thirty-eight persons on board, thirtyeight of whom were passengers. Besides the two boats that were stove and capsized, we now learn that two more, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted out to sea, and have not since been heard of. It is to be hoped that they have by this time been picked up, and that we shall shortly have some tidings of them. It may, however, be some weeks before their safety or the full extent of the calamity is ascertained, for vessels bound outward would not be likely to change their course for the purpose of landing them at their original destina

The similarity of the circumstances under

which this steamer and the Royal Charter have

been lost within so short an interval suggests a question as to the comparative safety of iron and timber built vessels. Royal Charter and the Indian were both constructed of iron, and both went to pieces almost immediately after striking. The Indian, it seems, parted amidships, which proves the small power of resistance that she possessed against a longitudinal strain. This weakness in iron ships seems to have been foreseen and apprehended, if we may judge from the recent introduction of diagonal ribs. Whether these two unlucky vessels were constructed on this principle we are unable to say; but should the fact turn out to be so, it will tend to the conclusion that means have not as yet been discovered to render iron ships as secure against accidents of this kind as stout oak or teak built vessels. We do not believe that a steamer of the latter construction would, under the same circumstances, have gone to pieces in anything like the same short space of time that the Royal Charter and Indian have done. So rapidly was the former broken up that she crushed the passengers between decks as they were making their way out of the cabins, whilst, as we have already stated, in a half an hour after striking the Indian parted clean in two. In most disasters of the same kind occurring to timber built vessels there is ordinarily a good deal of time left to the person on board to make their preparations for escape. In iron vessels, on the contrary, if we are to judge by these recent examples, the perils encountered are immediate, and leave no time for the exercise of those faculties in which the seaman places his reliance in moments of danger. Science will no doubt discover the means of equalizing this difference in strength between iron and timber built vessels; but until it does so, the preferences of most prudent people will incline in favor of the latter.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CONGRESS PRINTING. From all that we can learn, there will be a mighty and a hungry swarm of party newspaper candidates for the printing of the new Congress. Here are, as we understand, a few of them:-

1. The joint stock firm of Thurlow Weed and Cornelius Wendell, the head chiefs of the Albany and Washington lobby gangs.

2. Banks, late of Virginia, and Steadman, of Ohio, the lobby firm who supplanted Wendell for the late Congress printing, and then sold out to him, and sold him in the bargain.

3. The Washington lobby firms of the National Intelligencer, Globe, Constitution, National Era. Republic and States.

4. The Philadelphia newspaper candidates including the Chevalier Forney of the Press, McMichael of the North American, and Flennigin of the News.

5. The fifth division will be made up from th conservative opposition sectional compromise newspapers of the South, such as the Baltimore Patriot, Richmond Whig and the Louisville

6. The sixth division will represent such emphatic Western republican papers as the Cincinnati Gazette, the Chicago Tribune and the St. Louis Democrat.

Throw all these cliques and combinations together in the lobby at Washington, and it may be readily imagined that they will have a regular Donnybrook time of it. Last, though not least, it is probable that the Chevalier Webb will have a finger in the pie. If it should turn out that he has secured a house and provisions in Washington, free of charge, for the session, upon some such grand lobby idea as "free wool," or that he is the agent of some combination for a new bankrupt law, or a general banking law, or something of that sort, (\$52,675 included,) he will have to be taken into the firm of Weed and Wendell, so that it shall read Weed, Webb and Wendell, or the game of Thurlow will be spoiled. The books are still open; and all that will come may come into this grand approaching lobby scramble for the enormous masses of spoils and plunder comprehended in this Congress

THANKSGIVING AT THE THEATRES .- The observance of the Puritan holiday, on Thursday last, was more marked and general than ever before in the metropolis. During the day the fashionable churches were crowded and the streets presented a most animated spectacle. The theatres, concerts and shows of all kinds reaped a rich harvest, as may be judged from the following statement of their receipts, which are rather under than over estimated:-

Niblo's Garden.
Bowery Theatre
Winter Garden.
Wallack's Theatre. Wallack's Theatre.

Laura Keepe's Theatre

New Bowery Theatre (two performances)...... Total.....\$16,175

This shows that while the people of some parts of the country are in mortal fear of treaonable invasions and servile insurrections, and while the rabid abolitionists of New England and the West are endeavoring to excit the North against the South, the people of the metropolis are attending quietly to their own affairs, enjoying prosperous times, devoting themselves strictly to business, and in proper times amusing and enjoying themselves in the most harmless and innocent way. Some of the provincial cities might find a good example from the quiet dignity and steady conservatism which distinguish the masses of the people in the metropolis.

WHA T OLD BROWN HAS DONE .- While the outnd-out abolition journals are exulting over the idea that Old Brown has carried their war into Africa, and has benceforth to the Southern slaveholders raise d up the ghost of Banquo; and while our more calculating black republi can organs are full of years, and sympathy, and glory and admiration of the "stout old Puritan," and while they are beasting that he has taken the mask off the "stave power," and shown its weakness to the Norld; all these Northern freedom shriekers seem' to forget that he has done something more. H's has given the true interpretation to Mr. Sewayd's "irrepressible conflict." and has shown that it means revolution, disunion, and servile and c. vil war. This is what Old John Brown bas done; and if a reaction in the Northern public mind ag last Seward and his party is not soon made mani los in some way, then we may indeed anticipa. the worst consequences to the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the American Minister at Vers Craz-Marquet Has Not Pronounced for Santa Anna-Defeat of Doblade-Intended Blockade of Vera Cruz by the French Fleet and an Attack by Mus mon on Land, de., de.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 25, 1850. The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Yere Crus dates of the 22d inst, and \$36,000 in specie.

Minister McLane arrived there on the 21st, but remait

on board the Brooklyn, in consequence offhis family being Santa Anna was without foundation. The report of his seizure of the conducta is confirmed, but that of his escape

is contradicted. Marquez says that he is using the money to save the country from the Yankees, and promises to return a from the first duties received at Tepic and Mazatian

which he intimates he intends retaking. Miramon was at Queretare waiting for the liberals, who Doblado had been defeated at Guanajuato with heavy

Cobos had captured Oajaca, and the liberals there had

The Picagune's correspondent reports that the French fleet will soon blockade Vera Cruz.

Miramon, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarada as a port of entry. Insurance policies are o have a blockade clause inserted in them.

Miramon also proposes simultane The Savannah and one French and one Spanish brig of

war were at Sacrificios. A severe gale had caused several small vessels to re-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

speculation Regarding the Organization of the next House of Representa-tives-Interference of Military Officers in the Elections in New Mexico-Re-OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1859. The possibility of the success of the programme for organizing the House of Representatives, published in the HERALD the other day, has put the numerous office seekng republicans already in Washington in a state of alarm. ing republicans arready in the analogous as being de-they virtuously denounce all compromises as being de-cidedly immoral. That programme is entirely acceptable to the democratic members and Senators who have arto the democratic members and Senators who have arrived. For the sake of avoiding a greater evil, they say let the South Americans have the printing, and the Douglas democrats the clerkship, in order to get the Speaker. Phelps, of Missouri, is the man indicated.

Mr. Otero, delegate from New Moxico, is about to de-mand a court martial on Colonel Bonneville and other military officers, for their interference in the election for delegate in New Mexico. He states they took an active part, incompatible with their military character and posi-tion, in the election, and against himself, an administra

Postmaster General Holt will, in his report to Congress, recommend against the extravagant contracts and ap-propriations for remote and comparatively useless routes heretofore authorized, and will recommend the propriety of making, as soon as practicable, the Post Office Department independent of the federal treasury. He believes this can be done without increasing the rate of postage. He has taken the initiative in cutting off great numbers seless poet offices and employes.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SCOTT ON THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULITY-STEAM RETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE BRAZULS-CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, ETC., ETC.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPED DOOD

The Secretary of War to-day received the following espatch from Lieut. General Scott, duted Straits of Fuca, and sent by way of Leavenworth:—" Two days ago, I despatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Governor Douglas, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties on the basis suggested by the Presi-dent in his instructions to me. There has been no answer yet; but there is no doubt the proposition will be accepted. Everything is tranquil in these islands."

Dr. Breed, formerly an examiner in the Patent Office, having been arraigned before Justice Donn, on the charge of attering incendiary language, was to-day required to diversing meetingly anguage, was to-day required to give security in the sum of \$2,000 to keep the peace. It appears the objectionable words were uttered in the presence of several persons (Senator Seward's views being the topic of conversation), and soon thereafter were published in the States and Union newspapers. Hence his

big the topic of conversation), and soon thereafter were published in the States and Union newspapers. Hence his arrest.

James D. Stevenson, of New York, has offered to establish a steamship line and carry the mails for the postagos, from that city via St. Thomas to the Brazils, and the Postmaster General has signified his willingness to conclude such an arrangement on satisfactory sureties being furnished. No contract, however, has yet been executed. At a meeting of the Central National Botts Club of Washington, held to night, it was resolved to morge the same into the National Opposition Club of New York, where the headquarters will be in future.

According to the reportes conversations with Governor Wise, recently, in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohleand elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths, not only to rescue Brown, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates for their offences at Harper's Ferry. The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whose word he places the fullest condicates, but whose names will not be revealed by him. It was doubtless the belief of the existence of such societies, numbering, as was reported to him, thousands of members, for the purpose related, that led the Governor recently to call out an additional number of troops. It is understood that the physicians of Judge Douglas unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Fiorda, with a vew to the restoration of his health, and also that Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar purpose, as seen as their strength will enable them to travel. It is not yet known, hewever, whether he will act on the suggestion.

estion.
Several of the ministers of the gospel, yesterday, in

their thanksgiving sermons, carrestly condemned the expressions of sympathy for Brown and his companions, and declared that their execution was due to justice and the enormity of their crime.

The number of members of Congress in this city is delightereasing. The organization of the House of Representatives is with them the prominent topic of conversa-

sentatives is with their tion and concern.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the receipts for the week ending on Monday were \$1,368,000. The amount of the drafts paid was \$738,000, and drafts is \$5,287,000. The increase over the sum on hand last week is nearly the concerns the statement of the statement of

SACRVILLE, N. B., Nov. 25, 18" ... The iron steamer Indian, from Liverpool, struck a sank en ledge near Marie Joseph, on Monday, 21st inst.

She had 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 80 , tons of cargo and some specie. If an hour after striking she parted amids' sips One boat was capsized, and several presons were

Another boat was stove alongside. Two more boats, with part of the passr aggers and crew,

drifted to sea and have not since been b eard of. The schooner Alexander, Capt. Shell nut, was the first to ender assistance, and arrived at Hal fax on the 24th, with

twenty four persons on board. The number of lives lost is not yet known. The schooner Lutea ran close, to the wreck among the

preakers, and became bersalf a total wreck. The crew

The Ca'ze of Mr. Knox.
William Krox, of Philadelphy, arcested here two months